

THE DAILY GAZETTE

No. 489

COLORADO SPRINGS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1879

Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives by President Hayes, at 12 o'clock to-day:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The members of the forty-sixth Congress have assembled in their first regular session under circumstances calling for mutual congratulations and grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all good for the large and unusual measure of national prosperity which we now enjoy. The most interesting events which have occurred in our public life since my last annual message to Congress are connected with the financial operations of the government, directly affecting the business interests of the country. I congratulate Congress on the successful execution of the financial

At the time fixed and in the manner contemplated by law, United States notes began to be redeemed in coin. Since the first of January last they have been promptly redeemed on presentation and in all business transactions public and private, in all parts of the country, they are received and paid out as the equivalent of coin. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for United States notes has been comparatively small, and the voluntary deposit of coin and bullion in exchange for notes has been very large. The excess of the precious metals deposited or exchanged for United States notes over the amount of United States notes redeemed is about \$10,000,000. The resumption of specie payments has been followed by a great revival of business. With a currency equivalent in value to the money for the commercial world we are enabled to enter upon an equal competition with other nations in trade and production. The increasing foreign demand for our manufactures and agricultural products has caused a large balance of trade in our favor which has been paid in gold from the first of July last to November 15, to the amount of about \$50,000,000. Since the resumption of specie payments there has been a marked and gratifying improvement of the public credit.

REDEMPTION OPERATIONS.
The bonds of the government bearing only four per cent interest have been sold at or above par sufficient in amount to pay off all of the national debt which was redeemable under present law. The amount of interest saved annually by the process of refunding the debt since March 1st, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The bonds sold were largely in small sums, and the number of our citizens now holding the public securities is much greater than ever before. The amount of national debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,147,000, of which \$500,000,000 bears interest at the rate of five per cent. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent bonds and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected about \$11,000,000 can be annually saved for the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which it is hoped will be provided for by Congress during its present session.

COINAGE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The coinage of gold by the mint of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$40,989,912. The coinage of silver dollars since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to November 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,341 have been issued from the treasury and is now in circulation, and \$32,300,509 is still in the possession of the government. The tendency of the proposition for unity of action between the United States and the principal commercial nations of Europe to effect a permanent system for the equality of gold and silver, in the recognized money of the world, leads me to recommend that Congress refrain from new legislation on the general subject. The great revival of trade, internal and foreign, will supply during the coming year its own instruction, which may as well be awaited before attempting further experimental measures with the coinage. I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is impracticable to maintain the parity with each other if both are coined without limit. If the cheaper coin is forced into circulation it will soon become the sole standard (if coined without limit) of value, and thus defeat the desired object of a currency of both gold and silver which shall be of equivalent value, dollar for dollar, with the universally recognized money of the world.

RETIRING THE GREENBACKS.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government, and the interest and security of the people. It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper money, based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme urgency, is without warrant in the Constitution and is a violation of sound financial principles. The issue of United States notes during the late civil war with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided. The policy of the United States, adhered to from the adoption of the constitution, has been to avoid the creation of a national debt, and when from necessity it has been created, to pay it off as soon as possible. With this view, and for this purpose, it is recommended that the existing laws for the accumulation of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the public debt within a limited period, be maintained.

THE MORMONS MUST GO.

The continued deliberate violation by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punish-

ment of polygamy, demands the attention of every department of the government. This Territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to admission as a state, and the general interests of the nation, as well as the welfare of the citizens of the Territory require its advancement from the territorial form of government to the responsibility of a state. This important change will not, however, be approved by the country while the people of Utah in very considerable number uphold a practice which is condemned as a crime by the laws of all countries throughout the world. The law for the suppression of this offense was enacted with great unanimity by Congress more than seventeen years ago, but has remained until recently a dead letter in the Territory of Utah, because of the peculiar difficulties attending its enforcement. The opinion prevailed among the citizens of Utah that the law was in contravention of the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. This objection is now removed. The Supreme court of the United States has decided the law to be within the legislative power of Congress, and finding as a rule of action for all who reside within the Territories. There is no longer any reason for delay or hesitation in its enforcement. It should be firmly and effectively executed. If not sufficiently stringent in its provisions, it should be amended, and in aid of the purpose in view, I recommend that more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing, as well as punishing, this crime be provided, if necessary, to secure obedience to the law. The enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law upon this subject.

THE EXERCISE OF ELECTION FRANCHISES.

The elections of the past year, though occupied with state officers, have not failed to elicit, in the political discussions which attended them all over the country, new and decisive proof of the interest the great body of the citizens of the country take toward a more general and complete establishment, at whatever cost, of universal security and freedom, in the exercise of the elective franchise. While many topics of political concern demand great attention from our people, both in the sphere of national and state authority, I find no reason to change the opinion I expressed in my last message, that the administrative interests of the government, of however urgent weight, will ever display the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship, and that the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional and state attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing and carry with it the unchallenged status and respect. I earnestly appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all good citizens of every part of the country, however much they may be divided in opinion on other political subjects, to unite in compelling obedience to the laws which define the rights of the citizen, to supply any defects in these laws which experience has shown, and which are within its power to remedy. I again invoke the co-operation of the executive and legislative authorities of the states in this great purpose. I am fully convinced that if the public mind can be set at rest on this paramount question of popular rights, no serious objection will be raised to the complete pacification of the country or retard the general diffusion of prosperity.

ENGLISH SYSTEM OF CIVIL SERVICE.

In a former message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the reformation of the civil service of the government, and expressed the intention of transmitting to Congress, as early as practicable, a report upon this subject by the chairman of the civil service commission. In view of the facts that during a considerable period the government of Great Britain has been dealing with administrative problems and abuses, in various particulars analogous to those presented in this country, and that in recent years the measures adopted were understood to have been effective, and in every respect highly satisfactory, I thought it desirable to have fuller information upon the subject and accordingly requested the chairman of the civil service commission to make a thorough investigation for this purpose. The result has been an elaborate and comprehensive report. The report traces the history of the English civil service system in Great Britain, and of the rise and fall of the parliamentary patronage and of official interference with the freedom of elections. It shows that after long trials of various kinds of examinations, those which are competitive and open on equal terms to all, and which are carried on under the superintendence of a single commission, have with great advantage been established as conditions of admission to almost every official place in the subordinate administration of that country and of British India. The completion of the report, owing to the extent of the labor involved in its preparation, has made it impossible to transmit it herewith to Congress. While therefore measures of another government are of no authority for us, they are entitled to influence to the extent to which their intrinsic wisdom and their adaptation to our institutions and social life may commend them to our consideration.

THE VIEWS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The views I have heretofore expressed concerning the defects and abuses in our civil administration remain unchanged in so far as an enlarged experience has opened my sense of the duty, both of others and the people themselves, to co-operate for their removal. The grave evils and perils of a partisan spoils system are now generally recognized. In the resolutions of the great parties, in the reports of departments, in the debates and proceedings of Congress, in the messages of executives, the gravity of the evils has been pointed out and the need of their reform been admitted. To command the necessary support, every measure of reform must be based on common right and justice, and must be compatible with the healthy existence of the great parties which are inevitable and essential in a free state.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AS APPLIED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It need hardly be pointed out that very different considerations apply to the greater number of those who fill the subordinate places in the civil service, than those who occupy cabinet positions. Their responsibility is to their superiors in official position. It is their duty to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved, and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics. Their duties are the same, whatever is in power, and whatever policy prevails. As a consequence it follows that their tenure of office should not depend upon the prevalence of any policy or the supremacy of

any party, but should be determined by their capacity to serve the people most usefully, quite irrespective of partisan interests. The same consideration, that should govern the tenure should also prevail in the appointment, discipline and removal of these subordinates. The authority of appointment and removal is a prerogative which may be used to aid or hinder the public interest, but it is not to be exercised in the public interest under the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply the public funds only for public purposes, and every citizen has an equal right to the honor and profit of entering the public service of his country. The only just ground of discrimination is the measure of character and capacity he has to make that service most useful to the people. Except in cases where upon just and recognized principles, as upon the tenure of pension offices, and where promotions are bestowed as rewards for past services, their bestowment upon any theory which disregards personal merit is an act of injustice to the citizen, as well as a breach of that trust subject to which the appointing power is held.

NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION.

In the light of these principles, becomes of great importance to provide just and adequate means especially for every department and large administrative office, where personal discrimination on the part of its head is not practicable, for ascertaining these qualifications, to which appointments and removals should have reference. To fail to provide such means is not only to deny the opportunity of ascertaining the fact upon which the most righteous claim to office depends, but of necessity to discourage all worthy aspirants, by handing over appointments and removals to mere influence and favorites. If it is the right of the worst test claimant to gain the appointment and the interest of the people to bestow it upon him, it would seem clear that a wise and just method of ascertaining personal fitness for office must needs be an important function of every just and wise government. It has long since become impossible in the great rush of office for those having the duty of nomination and appointment to personally examine into the individual qualifications of more than a small fraction of those seeking office, and with the enlargement of the civil service that proportion must continue to become less. In the earlier years of the government the subordinate officers were so few in number that it was easy for those making appointments and promotion to personally ascertain the merits of candidates. Party managers and methods had not then become powerful agencies of coercion hostile to the free and just exercise of the appointing power.

A large and responsible part of the duty of restoring the civil service to the desired purity and efficiency rests upon the president, and it has been my purpose to do what is within my power to advance such prudent and gradual measures of reform as will most surely and rapidly bring about that radical change of system essential to make our administrative methods satisfactory to a free and intelligent people. By proper exercise of authority, it is in the power of the executive to demand prompt obedience to the law, but it cannot so readily be understood that nothing adequate can be accomplished without co-operation on the part of Congress and the conservative and intelligent support among the people. Reforms which challenge the generally accepted theories of parties, and demand changes in the methods of the departments are not the work of a day. Their permanent foundations must be laid on sound principles, and in an experience which demonstrates wisdom, and exposes the errors of its adversaries. Every worthy officer desires to make his official action a gain and no honor to his country, but the people themselves, far more than their officers in public station, are interested in a pure, economical administration.

APPOINTMENTS BY EXAMINATION.

By laws enacted in 1853 and 1855, and now in substance incorporated in the revised statutes, the practice of arbitrary appointments to the several subordinate grades in the great departments was condemned, and examinations as to capacity to be conducted by departmental boards of examiners, were provided for and made conditions of admission to the public service. These statutes are a decision by Congress that examinations of some sort as to attainments and capacity are essential to the well being of the public service. The important questions since the enactment of these laws have been as to the character of the examinations, and whether official favor and partisan influence, or common right and merit were to control the access to the examinations. In practice these examinations have not already been open to worthy persons generally who might wish to be examined. Official favoritism and partisan influences as a rule appear to have designated those who only were permitted to go before the examining boards, subjecting even the examiners to a pressure from the friends of the candidates very difficult to resist. As a consequence the standard of admission fell below that which the public interests demanded. It was almost inevitable that a system which provided for various separate boards of examiners with no common supervision or uniform method of procedure should result in confusion, inconsistency and inadequate tests of capacity highly detrimental to the public interests. A further and more radical change was obviously required.

GRANT AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In the annual message of December, 1870, my predecessor declared that "There is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and the heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often even it men for the public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States."

Congress accordingly passed the act, proved March 3rd, 1871, "To regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof," giving necessary authority to the executive to institute a civil service reform. Acting under the statute, which was interpreted as intended to secure a system of just and efficient examinations under uniform supervision, a number of eminently competent persons were selected for the purpose, who entered with zeal into the discharge of their duties prepared with an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the service, and the regulations contemplated, who took charge of the examinations, and who, in the capacity of a board, have been known as the Civil Service Commission. Congress for two years appropriated the money needed for their compensation and for the expense of carrying on the work of the commission.

It appears from the report of the commission, submitted to the president in April, 1874, that examinations had been held in various sections of the country, and that an approxi-

mation of about \$25,000 would be required to meet the annual expenses, including the salaries involved in discharging the duties of the commission. The report was transmitted to Congress by special message of April 18, 1874, with the following favorable comment upon the labors of the commission: "If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive, members of Congress and heads of departments of influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have hitherto been enforced, have resulted beneficially—and this is shown by the opinions of members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur." And in the annual message of December the same year similar views are expressed, and an appropriation for continuing the work of the commission again advised. The appropriation was not made, and as a consequence the active work of the commission was suspended, leaving the commission in existence without the means, therefore, of conducting their duties. The commission, however, in a number of the various houses and post-offices of the principal cities of the country, with a view to further their efforts, and in every instance they have been found to be as salutary as they are stated to have been under the administration of my predecessor. I think the economy, purity and efficiency of the public service would be greatly promoted by their systematic introduction, wherever practicable, throughout the entire civil service of the government, together with ample provision for their general supervision in order to secure consistency and uniform justice. Reports from the secretary of the interior from the postmaster-general, from the postmaster in the city of New York, where such examinations have been sometimes held, and also from the collector of the port, the naval officer and the surveyor in that city, and from the postmasters and collectors in several of the other large cities, show that the competitive system where applied has in various ways contributed to improve the public service. The reports show that the results have been salutary in a marked degree, and that the general application of similar rules cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the service. The reports of the government officers in the city of New York especially bear decided testimony to the utility of open competitive examinations in their respective offices, showing that these examinations and the excellent qualifications of those admitted to service through such examinations, have been decidedly beneficial to the persons previously in the service, and particularly upon those aspiring to promotion. There has been on the part of these latter an increased interest in the work and a desire to extend an acquaintance with it beyond a particular desk, and thus the morale of the entire force has been raised. The examinations have been attended by many citizens, who have had an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the scope and character of the tests and the method of determining the results and those visitors have, without exception, approved the modes employed; and several of them have publicly attested their favorable opinion.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

Upon such considerations I deem it my duty to renew the recommendation, contained in my annual message of December, 1877, requesting Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the work of the civil service commission. Economy will be promoted by authorizing a moderate compensation to persons in the public service who may perform extra labors upon or under the commission, as the executive may direct. I am convinced that if a just and definite test of merit is enforced, and the removal of public service and in making promotions, such abuses as removing without good cause, and party and official interference with the proper exercise of the appointing power, will in a large measure disappear.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER JUSTIFIED.

There are other administrative abuses to which the attention of Congress should be called in this connection. Mere partisan appointment and the constant peril of removal without cause, and the influence of an absorbing and mischievous political activity on the part of those appointed, which not only interferes with the due discharge of duty, but is incompatible with the freedom of elections. Not without warrant in the view of several of my predecessors in the presidential office, and directly in accordance with the law of 1871 already cited, I endeavored by a regulation made on the twenty-second of June, 1877, to put some reasonable limits to such abuses. It may not be easy and may never perhaps be necessary to define with precision the proper limit of political action on the part of federal officers. But while their rights to hold and freely express their opinions can not be questioned, it is very plain that they should neither be allowed to devote to other subjects the time needed for the proper discharge of their official duties, nor to use the authority of their office to enforce their own notions, and to coerce the political action of those who hold different opinions. Reasons of justice and public policy quite analogous to those which forbid the use of official power for the oppression of the private citizen, impose upon the government the duty of protecting its officers and agents from arbitrary exactions.

POLITICAL ASSIGNMENTS.

In whatever aspect considered, the practice of making lever for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service, and discreditable to their country. Though an officer should be as free as any other citizen to give his own money in aid of his opinions or his party, he should also be as free as any other citizen to refuse to make such gifts. If the salaries are but a fair compensation for the time and labor of the officers, it is gross injustice to levy a tax upon them. If they are made excessive, in order that they may bear the tax, the excess is an indirect robbery of the public funds. I recommend, therefore, such a revision of the present statutes as shall secure to them in every grade of official life or public employment the protection with which a great and enlightened nation should guard those who are faithful in its service.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with foreign countries have continued peaceful, with Great Britain there are still unsettled questions growing out of the

local laws of the maritime provinces, and the action of provincial authorities deemed to be derogation of the rights secured by treaty to American fishermen. The United States minister in London has been instructed to present a demand for \$105,305.02 in view of damages received by American citizens at Port Louis, on the sixth day of January, 1877. The subject has been taken into consideration by the British government and an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination of the subject of our participation in the provincial fisheries as regulated by treaty will at once be brought to the attention of the British government, with a view to an early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the treaty of Washington.

Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of the restrictions found injurious to the exportation of cattle to the United Kingdom. Some correspondence has also occurred with regard to the rescue and saving of life and property upon the lakes, which has resulted in important modifications of the previous regulations of the Dominion government on the subject, in the interest of humanity, and of commercial intercourse.

OCEAN CABLES.

The assent of the government has been given to the landing on the coast of Massachusetts of the new and independent transatlantic cable between France by way of the French island of St. Pierre and this country, subject to any future legislation of Congress. The conditions imposed before allowing this connection with our shores to be established, are such as to secure its competition with existing or future lines of marine cable, and to provide for equality of rights to our government and people with those of France in the use of the cable, and to prevent exclusive possession of privilege as accorded by France to the future cable communication between France and the United States, which may be projected and accomplished by our citizens. An important reduction of present rates of communication with Europe, felt to be too burdensome to the interest of our commerce, must necessarily flow from the establishment of this competing line. The attention of Congress was drawn to the propriety of some general regulation by Congress of the whole subject of transatlantic cables by my predecessor in his message of December 7, 1872, and I respectfully submit to your consideration the importance of congressional action in this matter.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States, with a dispassionate fairness, and to observe in such measures as may be deemed expedient, the consequences of the emigration of its subjects to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding, and will be completed, it is believed, in a few days. A question having arisen between Japan and China about the Loochoo Islands, the United States government has taken measures to inform these powers of its readiness to extend its good offices for the maintenance of peace, if they mutually desire. It is desirable and find it practicable to avail themselves of the profit.

MEXICAN RAIDS AND AWARD.

It is a gratification to be able to announce the stopping of the border raids. Under the judicious and energetic action of the military commanders of the two nations on either side of the Rio Grande, under the instructions of their respective governments, raids and depredations have greatly decreased, and in the localities where formerly destruction prevailed, have now almost wholly ceased. In view of this result, I entertain a confident expectation that the comparative quiet will result from the moderation of the two countries.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

Diplomatic intercourse with Columbia is fully restored by the arrival of a minister from that country to us. This is especially fortunate in view of the fact that the question of an inter-oceanic canal has recently assumed a new aspect, and is now under discussion with the Central American countries through whose territory the Nicaraguan route would have to pass. It is trusted that enlightened statesmanship on their part will largely insure to the benefit of not only their own citizens and those of the United States, but of the commerce of the civilized world. It is not doubted that should the work be undertaken under the protective auspices of the United States and upon satisfactory concessions for right of way and its security by the Central American governments, the capital for its completion would readily be furnished from this country and Europe.

NEED OF A GOVERNMENT IN ALASKA.

The third article of the treaty with Russia, of March 30, 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States, provides that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, with the exception of uncivilized natives, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all rights of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The unorganized are subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to the aboriginal tribes of that country. Both the obligations of this treaty and the necessities of the people require that some organized form of government over the territory of Alaska be adopted. There appears to be no law for the arrest of persons charged with common law offenses, such as assault, robbery and murder, and no magistrate authorized to issue or execute process in such cases. Serious difficulties have already arisen from offenses of this character, not only among original inhabitants, but among citizens of the United States and other countries who have engaged in mining, fishing and other business operations within the territory. A bill authorizing the appointment of justices of the peace and constables, and the arrest of persons charged with crime and providing for an appellate court in suitable cases, will at a proper time be submitted to Congress.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The attention of Congress is called to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,184.46. The ordinary expenditures for the same time were \$266,947,083.53, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6,879,300.93, and the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1879, \$79,843,663.61; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year, \$208,156,336.39. Total receipts for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, \$288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1879—actual expenditures, \$91,683,385.10, and for the remaining three quarters of the year, the expenditures are estimated at \$172,316,614.90, making the total expenditures \$264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of \$24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to law, will be \$288,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenses for the same period will be \$278,097,356.79, leaving a surplus of \$9,902,643.21 for that year. The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to \$27,745,236.60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law for the sinking fund for the current year, but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of the existing laws.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
The secretary of war reports that the war department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$40,330,428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate tendered to Congress during a period of twelve years. He concurs with the general of the army in recommending such legislation as will authorize the enlistment of the full number of 25,000 men for the line of the army, exclusive of the 3,000 men authorized for detached duty, and the formation of available fire service in the field. He also recommends that Congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of a large number of abandoned military posts and reservations, which, though very valuable in themselves, have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advance of civilization and settlement.

The secretary of war further reports that the work for the improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river under contract with J. B. Eads made in pursuance of an act of Congress, has been prosecuted with a greater measure of success in the attainment than during any previous year. The channel through the South pass, which at the beginning of June, 1875, had a depth of only seven and a half feet, had on the 31st of July, 1879, a minimum depth of twenty six feet, having a width of not less than 300 feet. The central depth of thirty feet. Payments have been made in accordance with statute as work progressed, amounting in the aggregate to \$245,000, and further payments will become due as provided by the statute in the event of success in maintaining the channel now secured.

REPORT OF GENERAL SIFERMAN.

The reports of the general of the army and of his subordinates, present a full and detailed account of the military operations for the suppression of hostilities among the Indians of the Ute and Arapahoe tribes, and praise is justly awarded to the officers and troops engaged for the promptness, skill and courage displayed. The past year has been one of almost unbroken peace and quiet on the Mexican frontier, and there is reason to believe that the efforts of the government of Mexico to maintain order in that region will prove permanently successful.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows continued improvement in that branch of the service during the last fiscal year. Extensive repairs have been made on vessels, and two new ships have been completed and made ready for sea. The total expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1879, including specific appropriations not estimated for by the department, was \$13,555,700.09. The expenses chargeable to the year, after deducting the amount of the special appropriations were \$12,433,317.79. This is subject to a reduction of \$283,850.96, that amount having been drawn upon warrants but not paid out during the year. The amount of appropriations applicable to the last fiscal year was \$1,548,600.00. There was therefore a balance of \$147,232.37 remaining unexpended and to the credit of the department June 30, 1879. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$15,864,147.95, which exceeds the appropriations for the present fiscal year \$2,308,447.28. The reason for this increase is explained in the secretary's report. The appropriations available for the present year are \$14,602,260.67, which will, in the opinion of the secretary, answer all the ordinary demands of the service. The amount drawn from the treasury July 1 to November 1, 1879, was \$5,784,404.12 of which \$1,109,540.33 has been refunded, leaving an expenditure for that period \$4,674,863.79. If the expenses of the remaining two-thirds of the year do not exceed the proportion for these four months there will be a surplus unexpended at the end of the year of \$1,777,910. The secretary's report, of the secretary shows the gratifying fact that among all the disbursing officers of the pay corps of the navy there is not one who is a defaulter to the extent of a single dollar. I unite with him in recommending the removal of the observatory to a more healthful location. That institution reflects credit on the nation, and has obtained the approbation of scientific men in all parts of the world. Its removal from its present locality would not only be conducive to the health of all concerned, but also add much to its usefulness.

THE PAY FOR MARSHALS.

The appropriation for judicial expenses which has hitherto been made for the department of justice in gross, was subdivided at the last session of Congress, and no appropriation whatever was made for the payment of the fees of marshals and their deputies, either in return for the service of process or for the discharge of their duties, and since June 30 these officers have continued the performance of their duties without pay from the government, taking upon themselves the necessary outlays as well as rendering their own services. In only a few unavoidable instances has the proper execution of the process of the United States courts failed by reason of the absence of the requisite appropriation. This course of official conduct on the part of these officers is highly creditable to their fidelity. It was advised by the attorney general, who informed them that they necessarily would have to rely for their compensation on the prospect

[Continued on Supplement.]

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Official Newspaper of the City and County
PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per Annum \$1.00 Six Months .50
Three Months .25 One Month .10
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per Annum \$1.00 Six Months .50
Three Months .25 One Month .10
ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
JOB WORK.
Estimates for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

The counsel for the Irish agitators are denouncing the Catholic clergy for condemning the agitation.

The Register-Call has rolled up its sleeves and joined forces with the News in the fight with the Tribune.

It is amusing to read the charges of the News that some of its contemporaries have lied, mispresented, etc.

It is said Conkling intends to have Chester A. Arthur returned to the senate in the place of Kernan. New York may be called on again to state whether she is the personal property of Mr. Conkling or not.

The opinions of the Colorado press on the President's message, as thus far expressed, denote a careful study of the document, a profound knowledge of affairs, a deep appreciation of public questions, and striking impartiality. In fact the impartiality is so striking that we feel obliged to indicate the politics of the papers as their comments would not.

The Denver News (mostly democratic) says:

Altogether the message is a flimsy and unstatesmanlike utterance. It has neither strength nor vigor, but is nevertheless eminently characteristic of the president. It will pass into history chiefly remarkable for its inanity, its heresies and its follies.

The Tribune (Republican) heads the message White House Wind, and makes the following remarks about it.

Hayes is much grieved that his message was stolen. It was only petit larceny though, after all.

The document is a long one, but it contains considerable matter of general interest, and is worth a perusal.

The Republican (Republican) speaking of its being stolen says:

What bothers us is, why any fool should steal such a document as that, especially if he knew what it was.

The dignity, polish, and elegance of the above criticisms on the state document of the year are worthy of notice.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Owing to the somewhat remarkable enterprise of the Denver dailies we are a day later than they in laying before our readers the text of the President's message, though we publish it the morning following its delivery. It came through to us on Sunday, when it was received in Denver, but in our opinion did not contain any such fresh or startling news as to justify an extra yesterday.

Contrary to the criticisms of our contemporaries in this state we most heartily approve of most of the views it contains. Its length may be a subject of newspaper wit, but not justly so. The annual message must treat of all domestic and foreign questions, and is necessarily long if the discussion amounts to anything. The three subjects in the message which will be read with the most interest are finance, civil service reform and the Indian question.

On the subject of finance he makes three suggestions: that there be further legislation so as to refund the five percent bonds due in 1881; that the coinage of silver be suspended, and that greenbacks be retired. The carrying out of the first will save about \$5,000,000 in interest annually. In regard to the advisability of this there can be no question. There will be a great difference of opinion in regard to the second. But we would suggest that those who oppose the president should suggest some way of getting the silver dollar into circulation. Of the \$15,000,000 already coined, only \$12,000,000 have gone into circulation. It would undoubtedly help to put the silver dollar into circulation if all the greenbacks under ten dollars were retired, but Congress has refused to do this. The silver dollar is now being rapidly coined when there is no demand for it, and it therefore seems to us to be the only sensible course to suspend the coinage until the situation is different. This is certainly what a manufacturer would do who did not want to run down the price of his goods by overstocking the market. As for his position on the greenback question it is in harmony with what we have always maintained.

What he has to say on civil service reform is of great importance and should be carefully read. The general principles he enunciates are those which have long been accepted as sound by those who have given any attention to this subject. He refers to the report made by Dorman B. Eaton on the English system, a report which we shall read with interest when it is published. The quotation of Grant in favor of civil service reform was rather a quiet sarcasm on the most blatant supporters of Grant who are likewise bitter opponents of anything like civil service reform. The system he advises is under full operation in the New York postoffice, and justifies all that he claims for it. He very justly

speaks of the need of the support of his countrymen in these reforms. His want of greater success has been due to the fact that his policy has had the better opposition of all political organizations. His own responsibility in the matter he states when he says: "The authority of appointment and removal is not a perquisite which may be used to aid a friend or reward a partisan; but is a trust to be exercised in the public interest, under all the sanctions which attend the obligation to apply the public funds only for public purposes."

President Hayes opposes the removal of the Indian department from the secretary of the interior to the war department. Congress has already investigated the subject and the house of representatives has already decided against the removal. The facts brought out before the commission showed that there were grave doubts as to the advisability of any removal. President Hayes thinks that it will injure the service to agitate the subject at present, as reforms are now being made which should be tried. We are satisfied to see Secretary Schurz's policy given a fair trial. Since it meets with the approbation of old Indian fighters like Crook and Miles, we think the message will justify the Springfield Republican's remark that Hayes is the statesman of the period. Unless we are mistaken his message will be condemned by the extremists of all parties, which would most decidedly show its worth. It will also meet with the approbation of the conservative people of the entire country.

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE.

Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,

431st COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

J. P. McMILLIN, Proprietor.

The Best \$2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY ROOM has been newly papered, painted, calicoed, and furnished throughout with comfort. It is located in the center of the city, adjacent to all business houses. For car fare and hotel, see rates. RATES: \$2.00 Per Day.

WM. RIDDT & SON,

Having succeeded to the

Proprietorship of the

National Hotel,

Call the attention of the traveling public and residents of Colorado Springs to the convenient location, excellent rooms, and superior cuisine of the National. Everything will be done for the comfort of guests that an experience of many years in the business can suggest.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.—One of the

newest five-roomed cottages in the city. Located on North Weber street.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.—A four-roomed

cottage on North Nevada avenue.

FOR SALE.—A four-roomed frame cottage

on South Tejon street, 50 x 100 feet lot.

House rents for \$15.00 per month. Price \$750.00.

FOR SALE.—A five-roomed cottage on Mo-

reno street, and two five-roomed houses

on South Nevada avenue. A good bargain in these, if sold soon.

MONEY TO LOAN.—At low rates of in-

terest on approved real estate security.

A. L. LAWTON,

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agent,

Huerfano Street.

LOST.

LOST.—A pair of gold bowed lady's specta-

cles, on the east side of Tejon street, be-

tween Huerfano street and Pike's Peak avenue.

Return to Dr. Horn, and receive a reward.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.—At low rates of in-

terest on approved city real estate. Ap-

ply to Chas. Hallowell, real estate agent.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED.—\$10.00 reward will be paid

for the return of a five year old bay mare,

with black mane and tail, branded with J on

one shoulder and 11 on the other, to Woodgate

& Hendley.

W. LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near bridge depot. Order

Books at the hardware stores of Q. S. Barnes and Dutke

& Lee.

MILINERY.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

Latest styles in Hats and Bonnets, Flowers,

Second Hand Store

NEW

Sewing Machines.

Second Hand and New Furniture

Bought and sold, and the highest prices will be paid.

We have just received a fine lot of Glass and

Quartzware, and lamps of all kinds.

Also a fine lot of Woolen Mattresses, which

we will sell at cost.

The improved Sewing Machines constantly

on hand. Guns and Pistols bought and sold.

Gunsmithing and Furniture Repairing done on

short notice. Hose and Plumbing stock sold

at cost.

KLATTENHOFF & LANOH.

South side Huerfano street,

8 13 3m COLORADO SPRINGS.

H. T. O'BRIEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

California Saddles,

HARNESS, & C.

CARRIAGE TRIMMED

IN GOOD STYLE.

Call at Sign of "Broncho,"

HUERFANO STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

COTTONWOOD

Hot Springs,

CHATFIELD COUNTY, COLO.

PROPRIETORS:

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, MRS. J. A. D. ADAMS

Homeopathic Physician, and M. G. K.

HARTENSTEIN, Attorney at Law, Leadville.

The Springs are situated at the mouth of

Cottonwood Canon, in a most beautiful country,

salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery

of the most gorgeous description, being in the

very heart of the Sagache range—Mount Yale

lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the

south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood

River, abundant with trout, come dashing and

sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium

from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow

which cap the hoary old mountains.

The following analysis, connected with six

years' experience, was made, saying that they

are a specific for various ailments, rheu-

TRADE DIRECTORY

FIREWOOD.

I HAVE STARTED a wood yard on the

corner of Platte and Wabash avenues, and

shall be happy to receive orders. Order book

at Hooker's grocery store. N. GARSTIN.

11 25 1m

SAUSAGE FACTORY.

JACOB FREI, at his sausage factory, keeps

constantly on hand the choicest sausages, made

from the best of fresh meats. He also keeps

good beef and pork for sale. Huerfano street,

between Tejon street and Cascade avenue.

11 20 1m

MEAT MARKETS.

THOMAS FREEL, at the Star Meat Mar-

ket, keeps constantly on hand the choicest fresh

and salt meat, and vegetables, which he sells

at the lowest living prices. South Tejon street,

opposite National Hotel.

DON'T FORGET to call on Kellwell, at the

Red Front Meat Market, for the very best

meats, and cheaper than any other house in the

city. Best cuts at 12 1/2 cents. 11 20 1f

PECK & FARRAR have opened a new

market on the north side of Pike's Peak

Avenue, where the best of everything in the

market line will be kept, and sold at living

prices. 9 23 1f

C. F. TODD, dealer in fresh meats of

all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit

the times. Market on east side of Tejon

street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle,

calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

DOWNING & BRIGHAM, wholesale and

retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game,

Salt Meats, etc., City Market, Tejon street.

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE.—For horses or cattle; good

feed, water and shelter. Terms reason-

able. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, Gazette of-

ice, or N. Garstin, Summit Park. 11 4 1m

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

PASCOE'S HOTEL and Restaurant, Post-

office block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Rates

\$1.50 per day; board \$5.00 a week. Strictly

first-class. TOM PASCOE, Proprietor.

9 1f

CONFECTIONERY.

PETER MARIANI, dealer in fresh can-

dies of all kinds, California fruits, fine cigars,

pop corn, nuts, lemonade, etc. Everything

kept in a first-class confectionery, always fresh

and nice. Receives candies every week fresh

from the manufacturer. Tejon St. 8 14 1f

BAKERY.

WM. BUSI, baker, confectioner and dealer

in California fruits, ice cream, &c., Postoffice

block.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

S. B. WESTERFIELD, Huerfano street,

opposite GAZETTE office, dealer in furniture and

undertakers' goods.

HARNESS MAKERS.

OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of har-

ness, saddles, &c., Tejon street.

MUSEUM.

COLORADO SPRINGS MUSEUM, W. B.

Norton, proprietor. A fine line of Rocky moun-

tain curiosities kept constantly on hand. Views

\$1.50 per dozen. Visitors welcome.

ATTENTION

ALL!

HATS,

TIES,

BIBS,

SILKS,

LACES,

GLIMS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

GLOVES,

SHIRTS,

SCARVES,

PRINTS,

LINENS,

TOWELS,

CLOTHS,

DENIMS,

CORSETS,

RIBBONS,

FRINGES,

BUTTONS,

HOSIERY,

ALPACAS,

MOHAIRS,

DEBEGES,

MERINOS,

NAPKINS,

BLANKETS,

GINGHAM,

CAMBRICS,

CHEVONTS,

CRETONNES,

TRIMMINGS,

UNDERWEAR,

CASHMERE,

TOWELINGS,

SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

COLOMIADES,

CASSIMERES,

EMBROIDERIES,

COMFORTABLES, ETC.

AT

Giddings

and

Stillman's,

In Large Assortment, Fresh from the

Manufacturers, and All Guar-

anteed at the Lowest Prices

in this Market.

NEW GOODS CON-

STANTLY AR-

IVING!

to 12 1f

I Have for Sale Over 100
CITY LOTS!
Located in different parts of town. Also, over three hundred lots in
Harrish's Addition.
Across the Monument. A limited number of these lots, 25 x 100 feet, located on Huerfano
street, I will sell for
\$25.00 EACH!
The fine property known as the
CASCADE VILLAS,
Consisting of two houses of ten rooms each and two houses of eight rooms each, with a lot of
ground 75 x 190 feet, is also offered for sale. I also have for sale numerous
one acre and ten acre

GARDEN TRACTS,
Which may be cut up for building purposes. Also, a handsome, modern fitted up residence
and grounds at

MANTOU!
Give me a call before investing elsewhere.

M. J. DE COURSEY,
Office Next door South of El Paso
County Bank. REAL ESTATE AGENT.

J. H. Drinkwater,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER & GAS-FITTER.

Dealer in all Plumbing and Gas-fitting Material.
Orders taken for

Troughs, Man-tels, Cisterns, etc

A Full Assortment of

IRON PIPE,
KEPT ON HAND FOR

Wells, Pumps and Mining Purposes.

ALL WORK DONE IN A FIRST-CLASS MANNER AND ALL MATERIAL
OF BEST QUALITY.

Office and Residence Pike's Peak
Ave., bet. Tejon

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1879.

The Inconclusive "Derby."

The milliners are in a dilemma, and the cause of it is the jaunty head gear called the "Derby." One feature of these hats is an absence of expensive trimming. The "Derby" has a contempt for superlative adornment. It gets its back up on a couple of tufts, and pees down from a forest of bangs and crimps oblivious of feathers or bows—that is, of ribbon bows.

Now, there is one secret of the milliner's art which the women do not understand as well as the men—that is, the cost of making up a hat. The milliners sell a fancy dirt cheap. They charge no more than perhaps fifty or ninety cents. Such a sweet duck, and so cheap! So a twelve-dollar feather is necessary, or a flower garden must be planted on top, to throw it into perfection. When, therefore, an offensive Derby comes along and swoops on to the women's heads, needing no fringes, the milliner's trade is curtailed.

The Philadelphia milliners have so far undertaken no scheme of revenge, but they are terribly chagrined when they see ladies who formerly thought nothing of investing in a hat or a bonnet ranging in price anywhere from \$10 to \$50 now satisfied to deck their coquettish heads with fifty or sixty cents worth of felt. In New York, however, the feeling is so great that milliners advertise "a popular hat for colored people," and the firm disposes of them to that class of the community at ten cents apiece, hoping thereby to render them unpopular among the Upper Ten.

In Baltimore, recently, a procession of colored girls from an orphan asylum was fitted out with Derby hats by a combined effort of suffering milliners, and the effect upon fashionable belles was startling. The trade has enjoyed a steady improvement ever since. A Chestnut street firm is in distress at the fact that ever since the "Derby" came into the market they have sold at least one thousand dozen, and in no case has the cost of trimming, wherein lies the meat for the milliner, barely exceeded a twenty-five cent piece. It is rarely that the customer holds the advantage, but for once the woman and the pocketbook agree. *Philadelphia Record.*

Indian Gambling.

The Indians have gay times gambling every afternoon upon the hill back of town. The Indians range themselves in a circle and keep up a continuous chant as the game proceeds. The Indians of one tribe pool their money against that of the other tribe, and then one of the number "casts the lot." The sticks are of hard wood, about twice the thickness of broomstraws. They are all white, except one, which has a black stripe about an inch wide around the center. The dealer places the sticks behind him and divides them into two separate bunches, holding his hands closely about the center. Then one of the opposite tribes makes a guess as to which hand contains the black stick. The sticks are then scattered out on a blanket, and it is thus ascertained which side wins. One side retains the deal as long as the other side fails to guess right, but as soon as a good guess is made the deal changes. The dealing side also furnishes the music, which invariably has a tin accompaniment. No word is spoken between the opposite players. Everything is indicated by gesture. To persons who have never seen them gamble in this manner it is an interesting performance. *Arden (Cal.) Leader.*

What Greeley and Carey Thought of Each Other.

Horace Greeley and Henry C. Carey were our great writers on political economy in their day, and they were both ardent champions of protection. Their views of each other as political economists is a painful illustration of the infirmities of greatness. Greeley wrote of Carey: "He is a man of marked ability and learning. In many respects he has hardly an intellectual superior in the country, but when he touches political economy he stultifies himself, showing considerable ingenuity, but not a particle of common sense." Carey's estimate of Greeley was summed up as follows: "Greeley is an excellent leader writer; he understands public sentiment as well as any man I know; but he makes fearful mistakes the moment he approaches political economy. I admire him as a journalist, but as a political economist he is beneath contempt. Indeed, it is not too strong to say that on the subject of political economy he is simply an idiot, and always will be." *Philadelphia Times.*

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

Hoston Brown Bread, FINE STOCK OF FRENCH AND CREAM CANDIES, CACAMET, ETC.

Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies of best quality fresh every day.

Wedding Cakes Made to Order. Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Crackers, etc., etc. The only first-class bakery in the city.

WM. BUSH, P. O. BLOCK, COLORADO SPRINGS.

WOOD! WOOD!

I have just opened a Wood Yard, where I have constantly on hand all kinds of Wood, Pitch Pine, etc., for sale. I will deliver to any part of the city.

J. C. TAYLOR, South Side Hueraño Street, near Cascade Avenue.

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital, and experienced skill, and can use any amount from \$10 to \$10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & Co., 57 Exchange Place, New York. 93 3m

CHAS. HALLLOWELL.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!

Policies written in any of the following Companies at LOWEST CURRENT RATES, viz:

<i>Aetna, of Hartford, assets</i>	\$4,783,887.
<i>North America, of Philadelphia, assets</i>	\$4,401,710.
<i>Home, of New York, assets</i>	\$3,100,526.
<i>Imperial and Northern, of London, assets</i>	\$29,000,000.
<i>Commercial Union, of London, assets</i>	\$19,000,000.
<i>Hartford, of Hartford, assets</i>	\$3,202,513.
<i>German-American, of New York, assets</i>	\$2,321,709.
<i>Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, assets</i>	\$1,724,181.
<i>Quincy, of Brooklyn, assets</i>	\$2,759,001.
Total assets represented	\$71,456,227.

Estimates for Insurance in the City and Country furnished on application to

CHAS. HALLLOWELL, resident agent.

Office on North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

HOOVER'S GROCER.

NEW STORE, HUERAÑO STREET.

Agency for

GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO'S CELEBRATED

COMPRESSED YEAST

Received by Express every Monday and Thursday. Also, for

Baltimore Oyster Company,

the Freshest Oysters in the Colorado Market.

10 30 11

W. W. ROLLER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FURNITURE, QUEENSWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

I own the Exclusive Right of Sale for Colorado Springs of the BEST WOOL MATTRESS Manufactured. Each Mattress Guaranteed Entirely Clean, Free from Oil, Dust, or Odor, and Moth-Proof. Also, Agent for

A K A M

Parlor Billiard Tables!

Repairing and cabinet work promptly made to order at reasonable rates by the best of workmen. I understand my business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in every case, and

Will not be Undersold by Any House in the

S L A T E!

11 25 11

S. B. WESTERFIELD,

Dealer in

FURNITURE!

The Largest Stock in Colorado Springs!

A Complete Assortment of Fine as well as

Common Furniture at the

LOWEST PRICES!

11 27 11

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY PATRONIZING



F. M. PECK,

Who has in stock a fine line of

Gentlemen's Piece Goods,

for Dress or Business Suits

which he will make to order and

Guarantee a Fit and the Best of

Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best.

Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

W. E. TILTON, DEALER IN

Queenware, Glassware,

CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

NORTH SIDE PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

M. LAUGIER

At Gen. Harris' old stand, receives three times a week.

FRESH OYSTERS

Of the best brand. Also fresh trout, white fish and bass, celery etc. Fresh California fruits and vegetables constantly on hand. Has opened a

RESTAURANT

And will dish up fresh fish and oysters in every style.

Curvey Brothers,



WALTHAM WATCHES.

Watchmakers & Jewelers, TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DRUGS, MEDICINES

AND A

Fine Line of Toilet Articles

May be obtained at

NICE'S PHARMACY,

South Side of Hueraño Street.

Prescriptions Prepared from the Best Pharma

ceutical Preparations, and Correctness

and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS.

10 4 3m

COLORADO SPRINGS

MATTRESS FACTORY

All kinds of upholstering, repairing and cabi

net work done at lowest prices. Call at shop

opposite National Hotel on south Tejon street.

Orders left for upholstering at S. B. Wester

field's and W. W. Roller's will receive prompt

attention.

LEWIS RUMPF.

11 4

OPEN AT LAST!

AT TILTON'S OLD STAND ON TEJON STREET,

Next Door to the El Paso County Bank,

AND ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OR

Dry and Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.,

All Fresh and New Goods, Consisting of

Dress Goods, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Lace and Embroideries, Corsets, Crashes, Water-Proof Cloaks, Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear, Muslins, Cheviots,

Black Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Sattings, Carpets and Stair-Cloths, Mats and Rugs, Ladies' Knit Jackets, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Cotton and Woolen Flannels, Woolen Yarns,

Colored Trimming Silks, Shawls, Ribbons, Towels, Diapers, Cloaks and Dolmans, Hoods, Nubias, etc., Gingham, Prints, White and Colored Blankets,

And nearly everything usually kept in dry goods stores, all of which will be sold as low as the lowest. Please call and satisfy yourselves.

10-22-1

MONK & INGALSBIE.

FURS!

FURS!

FERRIS & MACKLIN

I have Just opened a large Stock of

Ladies' Seal Sacques, Ladies' Muffs and Boa in Seal, Otter, Sable, Black Martin, Imitation Seal, Grebe, Squirrel, and Fox.

LADIES' SEAL WALKING HATS AND TURBANS!

MISSSES' FURS IN GREAT VARIETY AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

10 9 11

FERRIS & MACKLIN,

11th & Tejon Avenue and Tejon Street

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. DAVIS, D.D.S.
THE Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office first door east of True & Suttons, up stairs.

SCHOOL FOR MUSIC
PROFESSOR H. TH. WAGNER, formerly chief instructor at the Beethoven Conservatory. His method of private and class instruction affords a thorough musical education to everyone. West side of Tejon street, near Bijou. 11 30 11m

Wm. J. Hardy, Jna. B. Murphy, Notary Public.

HARDY & MURPHY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Office in Room No. 3, Hall's Building, North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 11-15-1m

A. DANFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office Room 8, Union Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 7-13-11.

J. L. MENAGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Leavenworth, Colorado, opposite Tejon Opera House. Post office box 2,228. 7-9-11

J. C. HOLM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite El Paso County Bank. 2-11.

DR. W. H. C. FOLSON,
DENTIST.

OFFICE Rooms 10 and 12, Union Block, Annuities administered in extracting teeth. 9-11.

MRS. E. B. HOLMES,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office and residence west side of North Tejon street, three doors north of the Park. Diseases of women and children a specialty. 9 14 11.

EL PASO LIVREY,

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

First-class Rigs and Saddle Horses always on hand.

I have the agency for S. L. North & Co.'s buggies and carriages, manufactured at Leavenworth, Kas. Photographs of specimens of these vehicles can be seen at my office.

Opposite El Paso Bank, Tejon Street - Colorado Springs. 7 9 11

J. M. GRAHAM, Prop.

Don't forget that the GAZETTE is furnished with every appliance for the production of first-class job work.

11

Avenue Stables.



The public will always find

First-class Turnouts

Of all Descriptions

Saddle and Driving Horses for Ladies and Invalids.

Competent and accommodating

DRIVERS.

And Prices as Low as Any Other Stable.

M. C. Wilbur, Proprietor.

F. F. BROWN, FOREMAN.

DRESSMAKING

AND PLAIN SEWING

Will Sew for Families by the Day.

Apply at Mrs. Hart's second door east of Nevada avenue, on north side of Cucharas. 11-20-11

DO YOU WANT YOUR HORSES WINTERED?

In good large roomy box stalls, plenty of feed and care, and moderate charges. Also exercised if desired. If so, apply to B. J. TERRY, at the Driving Park or to post office box No. 543, Colorado Springs, Colorado. November 8, 1879. 11-20-11

ALTERED ATTEN.

(Late with Turkey Bros.)

Diamond Setter and Manufacturer of Fine Jewelry.

SLEEPING OF COLORADO STONES A SPECIALTY. PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE. Colorado Springs, Colorado. 11-12-11

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE!

J. J. PHELAN, West Hueraño Street. 11-20-11

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

C. E. AIKEN

C. E. AIKEN

VALUABLE

THE POSTOFFICE.

Aiken's Museum

(Headquarters for preserved objects of Natural History, Specimens, Fur Mats, Curiosities, Stereoscopic Views, &c.)

HAS REMOVED TO THE

STONE FRONT

Building Opposite the Postoffice

Where friends and strangers are invited to call.

Department of Natural History—Under the charge of Mr. C. E. Aiken, the best Taxidermist in the State, assisted by Mr. Mackenzie.

Fur Department—Under the charge of Mr. John Keller, the best Furrier in the State.

Gloss and Back Skin Department—Under the charge of Mr. F. J. Jewell, the best Glover in Colorado Springs.

Musical Department—In charge of Mr. W. F. Hunt, one of the best Piano Tuners in Colorado.

Sewing Machine Department—Managed by a competent Operator.

Stoves & Tin-Ware!

General Jobbing in Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware.

W. C. STARK,

HUERAÑO STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS. 8 29 3

WHIPPLE & MATON, Contractors & Builders, Nevada Avenue, (One block east of Postoffice.) COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Train Schedule.
 Arrive at 10:30 A. M. Leave at 11:30 A. M.
 Arrive at 1:30 P. M. Leave at 2:30 P. M.
 Arrive at 4:30 P. M. Leave at 5:30 P. M.
 Arrive at 7:30 P. M. Leave at 8:30 P. M.

Still our streets remain unsprinkled.

Mr. Thomas tribe, wife and baby arrived last night from the east.

Have you noticed Mr. E. F. Hooker's new advertisement? Don't overlook it.

Mr. Penns. Wakeman has taken charge of Mr. E. C. Bartlett's wagon shop on Huerfano street.

It was Hunt's horse that furnished the music for Company H's band playing ball, and not Hull's.

The American Agriculturalist for December has an expose of the North Denver "free lot" swindle.

There will be a Bible reading at the Y. M. C. A. hall at this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Topic "A Heavenly Choir."

Mr. R. J. Smith has decided, owing to ill health, to close his infirmary office in Union block. He will take a vacation of a few days.

We are informed that there are a number of outside trade buyers in the city just now. Mr. J. H. Haggard, of Chicago, is expected here to-day or to-morrow.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. S. Jackson Hardware Co. will be held at the usual place this evening at half past eight o'clock. Also a social hop at the Court House Hall on Thursday December 24th, tickets to be had at Hobbins and Tribe & Jefferay. Those receiving invitations must present them at the door.

There has been for some time past, and is now a steadily increasing movement toward the settling up of government land in this country. Our friends from across the water are anxious to own real estate in their own right, and many of them are taking out their first naturalization papers, which the statute requires shall be done before the applicant can get a title to real estate.

Now when Thomas Smith is working on the streets would be an excellent time to grade up the ditch on the north side of Huerfano street, west of Tejon. This ditch is in a bad condition, and has been for a number of months past. It is higher at the ends than anywhere else, making it impossible to be drained, and thus forming a sink hole on one of our main business streets. Two or three days of warm weather even at this season of the year causes a horrible stench to arise from it. A few shillings discretely expended now will do the work thoroughly, and undoubtedly make a much needed improvement.

Pacing for Christmas.

Our sporting men are making arrangements for a jolly time Christmas. Several prizes, and a grand stand have already been offered on a "hop skip and jump" match in other words a quarter race. Mr. H. T. O'Brien offers a handsome jockey saddle and bridle as the first prize, and we were informed yesterday that Mr. Oscar Hafner will give a pair of riding bits, spurs and a sweet blanket to the winner of the second prize. The affair will do doubt be a very interesting and pleasant one.

Personal.

Mr. H. R. Fowler, is in the city.

General Danford has returned from Silver Cliff.

Elder J. H. Merritt came in on last evening's train.

Rev. Davis, father of Dr. S. Davis, of this city, left last evening's train.

Col. J. H. and Mrs. Bacon left yesterday for a visit among friends in the east.

Dr. McKinney, the projector of the late Cleora News, went north on last evening's train.

Mr. A. B. Hart, of the firm of T. A. Hay & Co., has returned from Leadville, and can now be found at the shop on Huerfano street.

The Rev. Doctor Kirkwood preached in the Presbyterian church in Pueblo last Sunday. He returned to this city on the evening express yesterday.

Mr. William Harrison goes to Denver to-day to look after a number of cases which are expected to come up during the present term of the supreme court of Colorado.

Mr. W. A. McKinley, of Ohio, who is well known in this city, having spent a season or two here for his health, has returned after a visit east. His many friends will be glad to welcome him once more.

SUPPLEMENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1879.

Price, Five Cents

liberals, thanking them for the support given to that party to the government on the railways question and expressing the wish that the former friendly relations between himself and the rational liberals may be renewed.